nearest port, or it may waft him far away

into unknown seas.

be postponed.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Music-Unite Tom's Cabin Abb. y's Park Toentee-Yorick's Love. Aquarium-Greut. Estines. Lanth's Theatre-Uncle Tom's Cabin. Brandway Novelty Theatre Naggala. Bijon Opera Bonne Oliveile. Bunnell's Buseum-Breadway and 6th st. Daiy's Theatre Needles and Pitts. rand Opera Hause-The Danites. Inverte's 6.84h 54. Theater labes in the Wood laverty's 5th Av. I heater-Page Haverly's Nible's Garden Humpty Dumpty, Hoster & Bint's Comert Mall-Concert, Madison Square Theatre-Hast Kirks, Middleton's Disse Museum 228 Sower, Masonic Temple—Besmerlem. San Prancisco Minstrels—Brosdway and 19th st. Theatre Comique-Mulligan Guards' Nomine Cony Pastor's I heatre-Variety. Matines Union Square Theatre—The Banker's Daughter Wallack's Theatre—Perget He-Not.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, isevening before six o'clock.

Reducing City Expenses.

Not long ago Senator McCarthy of the Syracuse Canal Ring came to this city and took a good deal of testimony to the effect that it was impossible to diminish the number or reduce the pay of the officers and employees under our municipal Government without instantly bringing irreparable injury upon it.

Hardly had Mr. McCarthy reached home on his deadhead railroad ticket when a revolution took place in the management of several of the most important departments of the city Government. Before he had time to rub his eyes at this unexpected turn of affairs, there followed the rolling of official heads into the municipal waste basket, accompanied by the cutting down of salaries in various directions.

Senator McCarrny is disgusted at these circumstances. They have falsified his predictions, upset his theories of municipal reform, curtailed the patronage of his friends at Syracuse, and spoiled the report he was intending to make to the Legislature.

Mr. McCaethy's discomfiture calls to mind the interview between a railroad conductor and John Van Buren many years ago. Finding Prince John, whom he did not know, smoking a cigar in the baggage car, the conductor rudely exclaimed, "You cannot smoke here, sir!" "But you see I am smoking," quietly responded the imper turbable Barnburner.

"The number and pay of those who are employed in running the city Government cannot be reduced." impatiently cried the Onondaga Senator. "But you see they are reduced," is the prompt response of those who now manage our municipal affairs.

These holiday presents of the City Fathers are highly acceptable to the people, who hope that those who handle their money will not grow weary in well-doing.

Is Wine a Temperate Drink?

The following letter introduces a pertinent subject at this time, when the question of furnishing wine at New Year's receptions is under discussion:

"A friend and myself have had a dispute in regard to wine drinking. My friend maintains that wine is a tem-perate drink, while I say it is not. By answering in your paper, and settling this dispute, we will be greatly in-

If your friend means by a temperate drink one that is not intoxicating, he is wrong. If he means only a drink which may be used consistently with temperance, he is right beyond a question.

Every liquor containing alcohol is intoxicating, and to the extent to which alcohol enters into its composition. Men can and do get very drunk on cider after fermentation has taken place, when the sugar contained in the juice is converted into alcohol. And when eider has been distilled and applejack produced, an exceptionally intoxicating beverage is obtained, as every one who has drunk it in quantity will testify. In elder the proportion of alcohol runs from five to ten per cent., and in applejack it may exceed one-half.

In beer, also, howsoever light it may be, there is a proportion of alcohol, running from two or three per cent, up to ten per cent. It is therefore plain that lager beer and ale and porter are all intoxicating, if taken in sufficient quantities. The attempt which is sometimes made in legal actions to prove that lager beer, for instance, is not capable of making a man drunk is absurd. There are men, doubtless, who can drink so there are men who will finish half a botwill succumb under such beastly excess; but they may be so constituted that they will stand it for a comparatively long time, while other men of a more sensitive nervous organization would be utterly prostrated by keeping it up for a few days.

As to wine, the quantity of alcohol in it differs according to the wine and to the way which it has been treated. Sometimes light European wines are reënforced with without souring; but the red French wines, as a rule, contain from ten to fifteen per from ten to twelve per cent., and a little less or about the same in the Rhine wines. When you come to port, sherry, and madeira you get more alcohol, as every one who has drunk them knows from their eflect. Port may be about one-quarter alcohol. Madeira contains it in about a fifth part, because they profess a tribal religion, but more or less, and sherry has a slightly smaller proportion of alcohol.

It is obvious, therefore, that a man can get drunk on any of these wines, and very drunk, if he takes them in sufficient quan- disproportionate to their numerical strength, tity. Everybody's experience or observation convinces him of that fact. Yet mil- their compliance with the law of Moses, lions of the inhabitants of Continental Eu- but to their natural acuteness, thrift, rope drink the light red and white wines daily without reaching intoxication or ap- to the Bystander they owe their worldly proaching it, or getting from them other than salutary effects. And with us they are another way of describing the exercise of used daily by great numbers of people without damage to health, and sometimes with positive benefit.

The investigations of physicians and chemlets have shown that alcohol obtained by fermentation and greatly diluted, as it is in its effects than when it is taken in the form when he drinks a fermented liquor lightly | age-long struggle for existence? charged with alcohol than when he consumes brandy, rum, gin, or whiskey, of which it forms from 53 to about 69 per cent.

ing as much alcohol as he would find in a single stiff glass of brandy.

It is for this reason that temperance should array itself chiefly against the use of distilled liquors. They are not only more immediately intoxicating than fermented beverages in the quantities men are likely to take, but they also act, because of their greater strength in alcohol, which is far less diluted in them, as local irritants, and more directly through the nerves on the brain. Except when taken in small quantities, and as medicinal agents, they are likely to produce inflammation and a diseased condition of the nerves, which breed a morbid desire and even necessity for constantly increasing alcoholic stimulation. Physicians do not need to tell men that, for they know it already from personal experience or from observing the effects of the habit of spirit drinking on their acquaintances.

When, therefore, the friend of our correspondent called wine a temperate drink, he described if properly enough. It is a temperate drink when used temperately. But the trouble is that the strict bounds of temperance, especially with wines obtainable here, and among a people so nervous as ours, are far inside of those set by a large part of the men who drink wine. Taken with meals, when alone men should drink, a few glasses of a light red or white wine are enough for anybody. And everybody would be wise to leave distilled liquors, strong spirits, entirely alone, unless their use is prescribed by a physician.

But, on 'the average, the less alcohol a man takes the better for him. He would be wiser to abandon its use altogether than to run the risk of becoming servilely dependent on a stimulant, as somany thousands of men and women both are now. If he does wish an alcoholic beverage, and has not acquired a diseased taste for liquor which makes it poisonous to him in whatever form it is presented, let him confine himself to beer or light wines in small quantities There is unquestionably less tendency to excessive drinking with us, especially among people of decently ordered lives, than there used to be, and it is owing to the greater popularity, lower prices, and better quality than formerly of lager beer and Bordeaux wines.

As to wine on New Year's, it is obvious that a man who has many calls to make and who wishes to maintain a presentable appearance will let it alone as he journeys from house to house, or touch it with great care; and no woman who respects herself will keep an open bar on that day, at which callers can fuddle themselves. The common sense and sense of propriety of the enter tainer will regulate that matter.

Goldwin Smith on the Anti-Jew Crusade.

We have often had occasion to advert to the opinions expressed in the Bystander by Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH. They are unquestionably among the shrewdest comments on current events which are published in the New, or, for that matter, the Old World. They are, as a rule, the utterances of a man singularly free from prejudice, and who has been an earnest student of men as well as books. There is one subject, however, regarding which he seems to lose his usually broad and liberal point of view. We refer to his estimate of the Hebrew race, considered as an element of modern communities, and especially to the views indicated in the last number of his journal touching the anti-Semitic movement in Germany.

No one, of course, will imagine that so enlightened a person as the conductor of the Bystander approves of the persecution started by Chaplain STÖCKER, and apparently countenanced by BISMARCK. He denounces the idea of Imposing civil disabilities on the Jews as "absurd," and points out that "such a reversal of progress would only make bad worse." But it seems to us that what he concedes with the right hand he takes back with the left; that while his reason admits one verdict, his sympathies suggest another. For he goes on to say that, "while we disapprove the line taken by the German people, we can enter into their feelings." That is just what we declare ourselves unable to do.

"Our land is ours," say the German advocates of the new crusade, and Mr. Gold-WIN SMITH seems to ratify the assertion: with our blood we have saved it from the spoiler." But these statements are not true in the exclusive sense, which alone would have any pertinence in the mouths of the intolerant. The fatherland is not the exclusive possession of the Teutonic race from the moment that Jewish emigrants are allowed to settle in it. Nor can it be said to have been rescued from spoliation by German prowess alone, unless it is maintained that Hebrew citizens are exempted from fifty or sixty glasses of it daily, and yet conscription, and have failed to conmaintain an appearance of soberness; but tribute their share of blood and treasure to the cause of national tle of brandy a day, and yet never be found | defence and consolidation. To deny the in the gutter. In the end, of course, they Jews equal rights so long as they bear equal burdens would be a proposition no less iniquitous and monstrous than was the programme almed at our Irish fellow citizens by the Know-Nothing organization, which was certainly the meanest political party that has existed in this country. But we are told the Jews in Germany shirk, so far as they can, the public burdens, by which is meant, we suppose, that they avail themselves of any legal ground to escape alcohol to enable them to cross the Atlantic | the frightful incubus of compulsory military service. Is there any man of Teutonic lineage who is not enger to do likewise? and cent, of alcohol. In champagne there is is not this very purpose a main source of the present emigration?

The laws of the German empire press equally on all its subjects, and the means of evading them must be common to them all. If the Jews turn occasions of relief to better account than do their neighbors, it is not because they have more sagacity. So, too, if they manage to avoid the drudgery of manual toll, to pursue the more lucrative kinds of business, and acquire an influence these achievements plainly are not due to and tenacity of purpose. According success to "patient craft," and that is brains and industry. But do German professors, like DÜHRING and TREITSCHKE, do men of parts, like Goldwin Smith, se iously mean to sanction the envy which dogs the footsteps of superior abilitles, the jealousy which seewis at intellect? Are we light wines and in beer, is less injurious in | to understand that men who owe their own deservedly high reputation to diligence and of a distilled liquor of which it forms the | talent will accord their sympathy to Hechief ingredient. But, disregarding such | brews only on condition of their sinking conclusions, it is clear that a man is more | into hewers of wood and drawers of water, likely to keep the amount of the stimulant | of their consenting to discard the energy he imbibes within comparatively safe limits | and aptitudes developed in a desperate and

It would be unfair to pass over a cursory reference in the Hystander to a more substantial ground for exception to the Jews He satisfies his thirst, gets moderate stim- than any of the current objections above ulation, and drinks all the liquid a healthy | mentioned. They form, Mr. SMITH affirms, | SCHURZ? That is something which no man appetite can stand, as a rule, without tak- "a nation apart, with an intensely ex- will attempt to predict. The first breeze it has a digest of frum news and other matter of interest.

clusive sentiment;" and here, no doubt, he has in mind the considerations which he once developed in a remarkable article in a London review, under the title, "Can Jows be Patriots?" In that essay he pointed out what cannot be disputed, that the Hebrew faith is essentially and preëminently a tribal religion; indeed, the one survivor among civilized peoples of the old tribal schemes of worship and of ethics. Now, the characteristic feature of a tribal religion is the extremely circumscribed sphere of its sympathies and duties, the absence of those principles and tendencies adapted for diffusion and assimilation among mankind at large. Such a scheme of faith properly belongs to an age long anterior to a conception of common humanity, to an age when only tribal obligations and rights were recognized; and for such a period it served a unifying, organizing, defensive purpose. If throughout Christendom and Islam the Jews alone have clung to the narrow tenets of a tribal faith, it is largely because they only have had sore need of its compacting, bracing, protecting influence. They have had no country of their own, and, up to a very recent date, they have been treated with malignant and brutal cruelty wherever they have sought to solourn. For homeless and friendless men a tribal religion, with its proscriptions of close interdependence and mutual support, was indeed a covenant of safety and an ark of refuge. Nor can it be

denied that where its primitive tribal principle continues active, the Hebrew faith may still tend toward social and political isolation, may, in truth, create, to some extent, an imperium in imperio. Such, very likely, is the case in Poland and Roumania where until recently, the Jews have been subject to disabilities which have made them virtually outcasts. But we maintain that, from the nature of the case, a tribal religion, so far as it is really tribal, so far as it implies limitations of conscience and an "intensely exclusive sentiment, cannot possibly survive the disappearance of its cause. The experience of every epoch and every country where the Jews have been treated with real tolerance and benignity, demonstrates the completeness and rapidity with which the tribal elements of their faith are east aside. We need not remind Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, who is better qualified than most men to teach history, into what large and genial philosophies the primitive Hebrew faith expanded at Alexandria under the relatively mild and enlightened sway of the Prong-MIES. Neither can we recall too frequently that Christianity itself was originally a tribal religion, and remained such in the hands of James, the brother of Jesus, and of that school of disciples which continued to dwell at Jerusalem. Nor was it through

Greeks or Romans, but through the Hellenized Jews of Antioch, of Tarsus, and of the coasts of the Ægean, of whom PAUL was the Apostle, that it became, in very truth, the religion of humanity. The same broad and generous development of scientific, metaphysical, and ethical speculation was observed among the Israelites who flourished at Cordova in the eleventh and twelfth centuries under the civilized and tolerant government of the Ommyad princes and their immediate successors. A similar expansion of ideas and sympathies took place among the Hebrews of central Europe, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the old policy of proscription was, in great part, abandoned by the free-thinking FRED-EBICK of Prussia and JOSEPH II. of Austria. From that time to this, the fusion or consociation of Christian and Hebrew effort has gone on in all the channels of human endeavor, until it has become difficult to overrate what we owe to our Jewish brethren in history, in poetry, in philosophy, in science and in the many useful applications of abstract principles to the arts. Nor will it, we think, be gainsaid that just in proportion to the removal of civic disabilities and the disappearance of social ostracism, has the old tribal character of the Israelite eligion tended to disappear. then, make it matter of reproach if

we still detect here and there traces of an exclusive tendency in the descendants of a long outcast and hounded race? Would not this be to take advantage in a most flagrant way of our own or our fathers' wrong? We are willing for our part to concede to our Jewish fellow citizens at least two or three generations for the effacement of a stamp burnt into the race by the injustice of twenty centuries. In short, to the query,

patriotism, namely, the equal rights and

The Breaking Up.

That instinct of self-preservation which is

and the marine rat hurried Mr. RICHARD W.

THOMPSON out of the ship three months be-

fore it goes down. Erring Brother KEY, and

Mr. McChary, the lawyer who wrote a trea-

tise on the law of elections, had already been

provided for. What is to become of the rest?

resume the practice of the law in this town,

where his ability as an advocate is well

known. In the summer months he will re

pair to the shadow of Ascutney Mountain.

where he cultivates a farm. There is no

present reason to believe that Mr. EVARTS

The probabilities are that Mr. JOHN SHER-

MAN will return to his old seat in the Senate

He is a useful member of that body. We

should be sorry to see him devoting his un-

divided energies to the affairs of the First

The Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY of Minne-

sota, who holds the martial honors which

Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, who blemished an

excellent reputation by consenting to take

office under HAYES, will find moral benefit in

contemplating the Bunker Hill monument

and pendering on those principles of free

popular government which it typifles. Gen.

DEVENS is an eloquent orator on occasions.

He has more than once favored the Bunker

Mr. McCrary relinquished, will no doubt re-

expects to become President in 1885.

National Bank of New York.

silence before the tall shaft.

turn to Minnesota and obscurity.

opportunities of a common country.

less enough concern.

day.
President Chandler said that the salary list of the Health Board was much lower than that of the other departments.
That may be so," Col. Bliss retorted: "but your department costs more than the old Metropolitan Board of Health cost."
President Chandler gave as evidence of the Can Jews be patriots? we answer Yes, they can, and must become so when you have given them the root and mainspring of

In about two months nothing will be left of Mr. Hayes's Administration but its bad name in history. Several otherwise respectable individuals have held places in the HAYES Cabinet, but the aroma of the original Fraud will hang around them long tained a decree of divorce by default. Timothy Co. after the Cabinet has gone to pieces. By a swore that he had personally served the defendant with a copy of the summons and complaint. Cannors, who could not write his mans made his mark to the affidavit, in which he also swore that he had been one of the recomment at Davis swedien in June, 1875. Connors store yesterday that he sid not know the contents of the paper, and that have induced him to sign it, saying that the side in the sign it, saying that the contents of the paper, and that have induced him to sign it, saying that the transfer of the paper and that he had been convinced by Mr. Hakes. The charge of periods when pardoned by Mr. Hakes. The charge of periods when had not lived with his wife sance the first four days of their marriage. The proof being to the contrary, Justice Walsh held him on both charges. peculiar dispensation of justice, this Administration will be remembered only because it was fundamentally a thing to be despised. It has done nothing to entitle it to remembrance. With the exception of some scandals in two or three of the departments, scandals which seem small in comparison with those of GRANT'S terms, the HAYES Administration has been a harm

The Hackley Street-Cleaning Contract ved before Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of

Mr. Evarta's Brooklyn Investment. Mr. William M. Evarts owns fifty Brooklyn lots in Sackett street, upon which the county of Kings holds a mortgage for funds loaned. Mr. Evarts not beng upon the bond is not liable for the deficiency. There

A Montreal Merchant in Juli for Forgery. crehapt and lard speculator, charged with forging two ceipts for \$50,500), is still in jati, unable to get bail. Ex peris are testing the aggratures, which are believed to have been transferred from orninal agratures by some clientical process, as they are exceedingly well executed. The Consolidated Bank has not heard from its late manager. Remnie who find to the States, with respect to the granulances of his receipts held by O Brien for the \$50,000 along to the manager.

estioned on the subject, said:
"Well, it's the first I have heard of it." Hill monument with his rhetoric. He

should be content for some years to sit in What shall be said of the future of CARL

may blow the Flying Dutchman into the BLAINE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

Congress, when hard pressed for time to egislate upon matters of the urgent present, usually begins to debate with much leisure subjects of the remote past or the remote future. The Senate took up, just before its hollday adjourn ment, a claim of the heir of Gen. RICHARD K CALL, a friend and aide-de-camp of Gen. Jackson. It was a claim dating back to former gen erations; but the Senate went at it forthwith in a vigorous discussion, as if it could not possibly

Vivacity was again the order of the day n yesterday's meeting of the Park Commissioners. Presently the novelty of being report ed will wear away, and the meetings will be come more like those of the humdrum days when no reporters were admitted to the august assembly.

So dull and sad a Christmas has never een known in Dublin, say the despatches from the Irish capital. This they declare in full remembrance that the Christmas of a year ago came during a time of famine. How could a day consecrated to peace and good will be other than dull when troops are marching hither and thither in Ireland and war ships taking position on her coasts, telling of the evil to come

The monument building mania has seized England, where a trophy, with statues of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE and his contemporaries, is to be raised on Plymouth Hoe, to commemorate the leeds of DRAKE in sailing around the globe and defeating the Spanish Armada, It is strange that, with so much to do in the present, people should be beset with a fancy for building memorials to events that happened three enturies ago, and that none of their ancestry in the three hundred years intervening have found time or mind to build.

The Ponca muddle thickens under the artful stirring of Carl Schurz, Standing Buy-FALO, in Washington, says he is satisfied with the Indian Territory; STANDING BEAR, in Dakota, says he is disgusted with it. The difference between the BEAR and the BUFFALO is that the latter is liquized in Washington, in order to help vindicate CARL SCHURZ; while the former, in his northern home, has a lively remembrance of injustice received from this same SCHURZ and of the terrible ravages of disease during the stay of his band in the Indian Ter-

If the Jews in Germany had been sound, horoughgoing imperialists, instead of the incorrigible liberals that they are, would Court Preacher STOCKER be so hot against them?

Sir THEOPHILUS SHEPSTONE'S WORK O crushing the Transvaal republic is already argely undone. The Boers, with a spirit worthy of their old hero, PRETORIUS, have rises in arms. Already the conflict has begun, and the colonists have called on England for help. We now begin to hear again that discrimina tion, in describing the struggle, that was noticeable in the Zulu and the Afghan wars. A hundred Boers were slaughtered with artillery. and the report is that they were shelled; four of the colonists were killed, and they are reported murdered.

Ancient Mariner Thompson savs that he was made American Chairman of the Panams Canal Company "for the purpose of watching over American interests in the spirit of the Monnog doctrine." Even if he had not had the lofty mission to perform, it would have been justification enough for him that he had been offered a high salary and steady employment when at most he had less than three months left of possible service under HAYES.

TALKING ABOUT THE BUDGET. Cel. Bilse on Some of the Salaries Paid

Employees of the Health Board. President French of the Police Department and President Chandler and Commissione Janeway of the Board of Health explained t the Board of Apportionment yesterday their estimates for next year's expenses of their re spective departments. President French said the work of no department in this city was Board. Then, turning to Comptroller Campbell he added: "I speak of the police work proper,

and do not include the street cleaning Peter A. Cassidy of the Central Taxpayers Association objected to some of the items in the Health Department's estimate. He thought that \$3.500 was too high a salary for the chief cierk of the Health Board. Col. George Bliss, who had just stepped into the Mayor's office, was asked by Mayor Cooper to make suggestions to the Board of Asportionment in regard to the estimate under consideration. Col. Bliss, who was attorney of the Metropolitan Board of Health, replied that the chief cierk of the present Health Department was paid too much. Neither he nor the attorney was in his office in Mulberry street more than an hour or two each day.

ropolitan Board of Health cost."

President Chandier gave as evidence of the economy of his Board a comparison between the salaries paid to the physicians in its employ and those paid to the police surgeons.

"That is no argument," Col. Bliss answered; "for the police surgeons pay is a swindle."

The Commissioners of Parks will be heard by the Board of Apportionment to-day.

Held on a Charge of Perjury in a Divorce Suit Richmond S. Davis, aged 37, who was born in lirginia, and who says that he is a salesman, was veste day held by Justice Walsh for the action of the Gram Jury for perjury and for subornation of perjury in hi livorce suit against Amelia Davis, his wife. Davis of swore that he had personally served the defendant with

Mr. W. O. Bartlett, on behalf of the city, yes-

common to the politician without a future ommon Pleas, in the suit of Charles E. Devim againthe Mayor, &c., for the appointment of three referees before whom the case should be tried. The action, which was brought in 1886 to recover damages for the allieged breach by the city of the Hackley street-e-leading contract in 1883, having been once tried by a first referred and new trial granted, was again referred, and referred with granted, and served and the contract of the second served by a first referred and the contract of the second served and the second served serv Mr. William M. Evarts, we suppose, will

are nine years' taxes and interest doe upon the property amounting to over \$11,000, and Mr. Everts made a proposal to pay the face of the mortgage if the county would in sudate the other indebtodness. This has been refuse by the Kings County Board of Supervisors, and the four closure suit is to be pressed. The committee which has the compromise offered by Mr. Everts under considers the compromise offered by Mr. Everts under considers the compromise offered by Mr. Everts under

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.-T. F. O'Brien, butter

Apparently Unfounded.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 24th inst. said that James R. Keene, the well-known stock operator, was about to present two emblematic statues to this city, one of which was to be erected where Nathan Hale of Revolutionary fame suffered the death benaity. Mr Keene was immersed in business yesterday, and, when questioned on the subject, and.

The United Irishman, a new paper of which Mr. O'Donovan Rossa is the editor, has made its appearance in this city. Its object is to assist in "making Ireland an independent republic." Its leaders are vigorous;

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- No offer of a seat in Garfield's Cabinet has yet been made to Blaine, but the friends of the latter expect that he will be invited to take the Department of State, and they say he will accept that place Various reasons are given for this belief. For years past the machinery of the Republican party in Maine has been run almost exclu-

sively by Blaine and Hamlin in their own interests. This monopoly of political power has led to disaffection, and is alleged to be one of the principal causes for the defection of the young Republicans, for the loss of two members of Congress, and of the Governor twice at recent elections. It required extraordinary effort and large expenditure of money to save the State in the Presidential contest. Nothing in fact but the breakdown of the Democrats in Indiana did save it to the Republicans.

Blaine's term as Senator will expire on March

3. 1883, midway in Garfield's administration. A contest for reflection to the Senate would bring out the opposition in a concentrated form, which has shown itself by bolting and by going over to the Greenbackers. He would probably succeed, but success would cost a bitter foud in the party and irreparable divisions resulting from the distribution of patronage.

Therefore, it is claimed that, by going into Garfield's Cabinet, Blaine would withdraw from this personal collision at home and give time for all the wounds to heal. Then, if he should desire to resume control, his organizing capacity would insure command. These arguments do not touch the main question at all. It requires no great sagacity to forecast the outcome of Garfield's administration. Wanting in positive force and in decision of character his high moral theories, resting upon no practical foundation, are doomed to failure.

With such convictions as he may claim to have, Garfield lacks the moral courage to assert them. At the last session he proposed a com-promise of the differences between Congress and the Executive on the pay for deputy mar shals at elections, after acknowledging the abuses under the present law. The Democrats accepted his amendment without changing a syllable, and then he voted against his own proposition because Republican leaders op posed it.

Blaine could not hope to escape a full share of responsibility for Garfield's erratic policy, As Secretary of State the public would be inclined, rightly or wrongfully, to charge it to his personal account. In any event, a large part of the load would fall on his shoulders, which, though broad and strong, are hardly equal to the burden that will have to be carried in the next four years.

Grant is personally hostile to Blaine, and considers him as responsible for the defeat of the third term at Chicago. This charge is well founded, for if Blaine had not captured a part of the Pennsylvania delegation, and defeated the unit rule at Chicago, Grant certainly would have been nominated, instead of Garfield. Therefore, the hostility of Grant, which has been carried to the extreme of breaking intercourse with Blaine, is natural in a selfish and

There have been no terms between Conkline and Blaine for many years, and there is no likelihood of a change in their relations Conkling and Evarts have been separated by a deep chasm during this Fraudulent Administration. To make Blaine Secretary of State would be to continue the existing non-intercourse with that department so far as the Senator from New York is concerned, and thus to disturb harmony from the start.

Poor Garfield is in a bad fix. He knows that out for Blaine he could not have been nominated at Chicago, and he feels the greatest obligation to Grant and Conkling for their efforts o elect him. All his sympathies reach out to Blaine, and his antipathies are strong against Conkling and company. He will attempt the impossible, of reconciling these conflicting in rests, and will fall between them.

Blaine may become Secretary of State, if he desires the place; but should he take that bauble, merely to release himself from the complications in Maine, he will soon discover that he has entered upon others far more seri ous, and will wish himself back in the case chair of the Senate, with little to do, and only his own sins to answer for.

The Trial of New Branswick's Collector

When the trial of City Collector R. G. Miller New Brunswick, N. J., for the alleged embezzlement of \$28,000, was called, before Judge Scudder, in the Court House, in New Brunswick, yesterday, the prosecutor, C. T. Cowenhoven, arose and said that he had expected hat Attorney-General Stockton would be present to as that Attorney General Stockton would be present to as-sist in the prosecution, but Mr. Stockton had sent a letter saving that one of the Judges in the circuit suggested that the trial had better be held in Somerville. There-fore Mr. Cowenhoven moved that the trial be adjourned until Jan. J. and then be held in Somerville. He added, however, that he was ready to go on with the case at once. Cortlandt Parker, for Mr. Miller, asked that a bill of particulars be filed, but Judge Scudder de-nied the request. The trial was set down for Jan. J. in Somerville. Judge Scudder added that Miller would have to renew his bail in \$5,000 on Friday next.

Ratirond Littigation.

The Chicago, Bockford and Northern Raillinekley to account for proceeds of bonds of the plain off company which have come into his possession, and

An Auctioneer's Fee Redneed.

James E. Morrison, Mayor Cooper's private ecretary, took testimony yesterday in a complaint made to the Mayor by A. Alvez against L. Greenwald, ar Succioner: An Airez, who was a greecy man a re-order which street employed Greenwald to sell his stock and fatures, agreeing to pay \$15 commission if the sale realized \$100. The anctioners sold the property for \$24.37, and charged Mr. Airez \$15 tor his services. Mr. Morrison held that the written agreement should be set aside, and that the auctioner could not charge more than \$25 per cent of the sum realized from the sale as his commission. He further decided to recommend to the Mayor the dismissal of the auctioneer.

Fifty Thousand Dollars for Charity.

George Maculloch Miller, Chairman of the committee for distributing the Saturday and Sunday hospital fund, thinks that this year's collection will amount to \$50,000, or nearly double the sum collected has year. Up to nous resterday a little over \$12,000 had been turned over to Mr. Lamer, the Treasurer. Or this \$5,000 is from Dr. Hall's church, between \$1,800 and \$1,700 from St. Thomass, \$500 from St. Clement's, and \$5,000 from thirvidual sources. The yellow boxes in the houles restaurants, amories, drug afores, and ferry nonses have not been collected, but will be iteday, gratu-

A Mining Company in Trouble. The King's Mountain Mining Company of 52

Broadway has been placed in the hands of a receiver, Jonathan Brownell, by Judga Sedgwick of the Superior Court, on the application of Chauncey T. Bowen, one

Vermont's Population.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-The total population of the State of Vermont, seconding to the schedules re-turned to the Census Office by the enumeratora is 332, 280. Of this mainber 105,888 are males and 165,388 fem-males, 281,340 are matter and 0,985 are foreign born 531,243 are white and 1,043 colored, including 6 Indians and 5 half breeds.

Bernhardt's Departure from Canada. MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—Sarah Bernhardt left last ight ter aprincifield, and was accompanied to the depet y a number of friends. She has been very successful aber engagement.

Governor-Elect Porter's Coming Marriage. From the Courier-Journal.

From the Courter-Journal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—The Governor admitted the not impeachment contained in a Washington telegrain that he intended to marry Miss stone on the 5th of Jaimary. He has unanitained the atmost privace are the matter, and only mentioned it to-day to intimute fivenda, when advised that invitations to the affair would keep it from publicity no longer. The long is the daughter of a Chauthunga Cominy (New Yorks Iarmer, whose parents are both dead. She has two cottages in that resort, and it was there that the fovertion first met hear, some time are. The acquaintance was continued in Washington, where she visited the family of Julies Schoffeld, first silver of the Treasury. The engagement was entered into at Chicamant only a few weeks also, where he met the lady while she was an route for the South. It was the intention to issue a grantly private wedding, but for friends insisted on making an event of it, and the ceremony will be jectored at the residence of Mr. Wal ceremony will be regioned at the residence of Mr. Wal-ter Gurnee, 626 Fifth avenue. Mr. Garnee is an unote of the prospective bride, and a prominent resident of New Tork. Gen. Stone, a brother, is engaged with Gen. New-ton in blasung Heil Gate.

THE LIVING OBELISE.

Strange News from Hartford. HARTFORD, Dec. 26 .- Under ordinary cirumstances it would no doubt be judicious to withhold from the public the information which I am about to communicate. But as exaggersted accounts of Mr. Mark Twain's present condition are already in circulation here in town, and as these false reports are likely, sooner or later, to reach the ears of the humorist's friends in other parts of the country, caus ing them greater solicitude than the true facts warrant, it seems best to publish an accurate

and authentic statement of the case.

It is well known that Mr. Clemens is subject o protracted spells of profound melancholy, usually culminating in hallucinations of the most bizarre character. After one of these attacks he was seized with a sudden and unaccountable but intense hatred for a bust of Calvin, presented to Mrs. Clemens on her wedding day by her uncle, a clergyman. Mark Twain fancied that this harmless image meant to do him svil; and after heaping contumely on his foe by disfiguring the plaster face with inked mustachios and a goatee, he at last put an end to the imaginary feud and to the bust by demolishing it with a poker. At another time Twain believed himself to be the real editor of Gen. Joe Hawley's newspaper, the Courant, and his illusion led to some complications that would have been amusing if they had not been serious, Again, it is said, he tried to take up a collection along the middle aisle of the Rev. Joe Twitchell's church, at the moment fancying himself a deacon. By similar illusions he has been led at times to attempt an active part in politics.

Although aware that ever since his speech at the Grant reception Mr. Clemens has been suffering from melancholia, I did not know until this morning what form the attack had taken. met Mr. J --- , a common friend of mine and Clemens's, in front of the Post Office. " Have you been up to Twain's lately?" he asked. 'No," said I. "Is anything the matter?" Well, you had better go up and see," he replied, with a significant motion of his right forefinger.

So I proceeded through the damp, chilly air and slushy mud of Christmas morning to Twain's bright red mansion and rang the door bell. Was Mr. Clemens at home? No, not exactly. That was to say, he wasn't in the house; I might find him yonder in the north yard, behind the barn. I turned up the bottoms of my trousers, and trudged through the mud and snow to the place indicated by the domestic. There I discovered the humorist, standing on an empty dry goods box. His pesture was very erect. His arms were tightly pressed against his sides. He wore a long uister, reaching to his ankies, and on his head a high peaked hat, procured during his travels in the Tyrol. His face was solemn.

"Hello, Mark," said I; "what are you doing on that box? Merry Christmas!"

He stiffly inclined his head. "Didn't you know," he demanded, in slow, grave tones, "that I antedate the Christian era by many centuries? What in thunder do you mean by talking Christmas in my presence?"

"Oome, come, 'said I, 'no joking. Get down off the box and go in where it's warm."

"If you refer to the pedestal," he replied.
"I can't get down unless I'm lowered. And as to the temperature, it has little effect on a monolith, seasoned as I am seasoned."

"You really think so?" he eagerly asked. His features relaxed to an expression something like complacency, and he sat down upon the edge of the box and began to drum against the side with his heels. "You really believe I'm the genuine, only original obelisk?"

"Obelisk!" said I. "I saw the obelisk day before yosterday in New York. They've got it as far as the treetlework. You're a humorist, not an obelisk."

Mark Twain immediately ascended the box again, while his features once more assumed their stony look. "You have been imposed upon," he remarked with great dignity. "That thing in New York. They've got it as far as the treetlework. You're a humorist, not an obelisk."

Mark Twain immediately ascended the box again, while his features once more assumed their stony look. "You have been imposed upon," he remarked with great dignity. That thing in New York, New Haven and hartford kailroad. You Twain's bright red mansion and rang the door ell. Was Mr. Clemens at home? No, not ex-

Hariford Hailroad. You behold it at this identical moment."

I took off my hat. This seemed to please him a good deal.

"Excuse me," he went on, "if I am a trifle touchy on the subject. Every monolith is naturally sensitive when his authenticity is called in question. Don't I appear stiff and hard enough to satisfy the most skeptical?"

"You look stiff and hard enough, "said I, "but where are your hieroglyphics? That's the test of a true obelisk—the hieroglyphics."

"Just what I expected," he returned, with some show of feeling. "There don't appear to be any hieroglyphics perhaps you think. Singular, but I'd noticed the fact myself, and it's given me considerable concern. D—n those hieroglyphics!" he continued, getting excited, "I don't know what to make of it. Sometimes I think Gorringe took 'em and plastered 'em onto his sham shaft. Then I think Marshall Jewell's stolen em for a telegraphic cipher. Then ell's stolen 'em for a telegraphic cipher. Then again I surmise that they've merely struck in, and will blossom out again as soon as I've got acclimated. But you'll allow that it's putting a respectable Egyptian antiquity at a disadvantage to steal his hieroglyphics. Any fool can come along and say. You're no obelisk; where the d—l are your hieroglyphics?"

I turned sadly away from this example of self-deception. I knew it was no use to reason with him. Happily, these attacks do not last, as a rule, more than ten days or a fortnight, and the friends of the clever humorist have no cause for serious anxiety on his account.

for serious anxiety on his account.

this age, when the practical application of the sciences

of improvement, and ignorance of the mischief resulting

from had air. The injury from the inhalation of the m

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As an

tores contained in the editorial on England's treatment

To those who do not follow South African matters the

inference to be drawn from your remarks is calculated to foster the idea that England is a despotic power.

with no respect for liberty, and all that the word implies

An Appropriate Seal.

the attention of very few, it anv. of Tun Sty's readers has ever been called to the remarkable appropriateness

of the seal which has been in use by Mr. Bergh's Society

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ever since tha society was incorporated. The device on this seal represents a forforn-looking horse prostrate on the ground

man is standing over the horse with a club raised high above his head, as if he were going to deal the poor animals terrible blow to induce him to set up. Now, to complete the picture, one would naturally expect to see Mr. Bergin represented as springing forward and trusting a shield in between the club and the horse's head, and looking imploringly into the face of the cruci man. And looking imploringly into the face of the cruci man. And looking imploringly into the face of the cruci man. And looking imploringly in the face of the cruci man. And looking implored the contrary, as represented as a very robust term as an incorporate was deed a word in her robust terms and the fig two-circus want for mention house bester and the fig two-circus want is bounded in such a manner that it looks as though it would in the spect in

man is standing near the horse with a club raised hig

between the shatts of a two whreled cart. A badd

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Probably

Englishman I cannot pass over without protest the

The Ventilation of Mines. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The danger resulting from defective ventilation in our mines is within a few years. Tips were so liberal that the waiters paid Mr. Collins bich premiums for their places, and he so imperfectly understood by the public that it is perm ted to continue from year to year, and no attempt is made to remove it. It is only when some terrible explosion of accumulated a handsome competence. the accumulated gases occurs that any attention is given to the subject, and this is invariably hushed up by the

German army on a peace tooting, as supplemented by the committee appointed to make a full and thorough inves-tigation, and also to find that nobody is to blame. In accession of strength recently voted, now consists of 18, 128 officers, 427,274 men, and 81,629 horses, the addition including 901 officers, 25,615 men, and 1,736 horses. O to the common aris is so general, why is the old mode of ventilation, with the fan and nothing else than the fan, these Prussia receives eight new intantry regiments and one battation with one field artiflery regiment, twenty-four field batteries, and one fortress artiflery regiment, o persistently adhered to? The answer is the expense the rest being distributed in small proportions between SERONY, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria. The greater part of this new force will be garrisoned in towns nearer the phitic gases is carrying thousands of our most robust mechanics to premature graves annually. Impaired respiration, chilinous, and discusses of vision are experienced
by all miners one emerging from nine-testihs of our shaft
or pitch mines. The drift muse, from their construction, are residily ventilated.

Yet miners desist from labor only when confusion of
the brain ringing in the ears, and pricking pain in the
back of the head, or syncope, adminishes them of their
danger. The inhalation of carbonic acid gas and nitrogen in the proportion that these gases are found in the
gold and silver unless or folorade and Nevula, and in the
gold and silver unless or folorade and Nevula, and in the
gold and silver unless or folorade and Nevula, and in the
gold and silver unless or folorade and Nevula, and in the
gold and silver unless or folorade and Nevula, and in the
gold and silver of the resident of the services of the
gold and silver out, and for the very same reason.

The remedy for all this trouble is proper ventilation.

Every mine should be proporly tubed by two lines of
three-inch gas tubing, extending to every room where
timers are expected to wors. By using a common steam
siphon at the surface the gases can be drawn out very
rapidly. One of these lines of tubing should be at the top
or food to draw off the lirth cases, and the other at the
bottom to remove the releave gas. Then there would be
no possible chance of the collection of these gases in explosive quantities, and as pure after would take the place
of had sir, the health of the miner would be as spood as
his brother mechanic on the surface.

Consort Session. phitic gases is carrying thousands of our most robust me-Russian frontiers, an arrangement which is perhaps due to the existence of better barrack accommodation in the -In clearing away the remains of one of

the ruined bastions of Yedi-koule, near Constantinople, the agents of the Prefecture discovered a large quantity of gunnewder, the existence of which was not before suspected. Information was at once sent to the Ordinance Department, whence an expert was despatched to examine the powder. Powder, strictly speaking, it was not, for the grains were as large as filterts; but a grain thrown into the fire showed, that the composition was of a highly explosive character, but the expert could not precisely determine what the quality was without sub-mitting it to analysis. The powder is believed to have been deposited where it was found prior to the conquest of Constantinople by Mohammed the Second.

-According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Compac Garrie, a Supreme Council of State is to come into existence in Russia at the Russian new year. This council is to carry on all the business of the empire independently of the Czar, the latter retaining the decision only of questions or war and ponce. His union with Princess Dolgorouki will be proclaimed as a legal marriage, without her becoming, however, Empress. She is to receive the title of Duchess of Halstein Gottorp, and her children will be princes and princesses of the same name. Henceforth the year is expected to live with his family in retirement at Livadia, remaining Emperor in name, but, so far as Russian circumstances permit, transferring the cares of business to his son.

with no respect for liberty, and all that the word implies. These Boers, whose canting proclamation strikes the writer of the editorial so favorably, were denoniced by Livingstons as the most brutal of taskimasters to the unfortunate natives under their courted. Because this, they were not strong enough to hold their own in the Transval number their same stream enough to hold their own in the Transval new to the their own in the transval next of the their own in the transval next of the transval next of the transval next of the transval next of the transval as a matter of expediency, had to amove the Transval as course, to the dissatisfaction of many of the Boers, but the safety of thousands of these who were. In continual dread, consequent upon the victories by the natives over the Boers.

As to the result, there can be but one opinion. As the Government has annexed the Transval, if with never again be a Boer republic, proclamations to the contrary not with standing. -At a meeting of the Archieological Society in London the other day, Mr. Freshfield gave an account of the state in which he had found the mosques and other antiquities in Constantinople at a recent visit. The Mosque of Santa Sophia was cleaner and in better ndition than usual, for the bousing of 10,000 refugees here during the war had made a thorough purification necessary. A portion of the bronze doorway had been stolen, but little other damage was done. The Mosque of its. Sergius and Barchus had been so much injured by the crowds who had been sheltered in it that it is not now used for religious purposes. In the case of other mosques, the mores are beginning to take better care of them, as hey find that an income is to be made by showing the to travellers. The walls of the city are gradually being

lestroyed, and will probably be pulled down -Ladies who keep both parrots and pootles must be careful not to enterials by accident the New Zealand Rea, or car ivorous parrot, for the one set would probably eat the other. The kna is a very dis-agreeable fowl, for not only dessit attack bying animals, at it wrecks the furnation of any business into which it finds its way. If left loose in a room it would reduce the picture frames to sawdust, rip up the carpet into ribbons, di sect the stuffing of all the seats, and in other wars make itself so odious that as the saying goes, "no one would take it as a git." In a wild state, the sheep is its favorite food, and the ferocity with which it keeps itself in mutten is one at the most remarkable facts in or nithology, the unfortunate sheep often surviving the manner that it looks as though it would in the next in-atant be run through the man's body.

To like to know if there was ever anything more ap-propriate than this scal of Bergh's Society for the Pre-venuon of Cruelty to Animals. parrot saitack, even though the bird had made a hearty meal off it. It will not look at beef, and, though it does not altogether dislike pork, the only dies on which is

AUNREAMS.

-An incape physician poisoned two men to death at Lyon, Minn., before his malady was discovered. ...The Rev. John A. Powell went insane at indley, Ohio, because a book which he had written

-A Michigan farmer invented a trick with

a hole in it. He sold rolls of butter that had been made hollow, filled with water and frozen solid. -Los Angeles County, with 5,673 acres of

land in vines, raised in 1880 53,000,000 pounds of grapes, making 2,500,000 gallons of wine and 300 of brandy -A grocer of Boston left \$70 to be annually expended in caring for his dog, and that fortunate animal now eats sirioin steak three times a day, and

sleeps on a spring bed. -Mrs. E. S. Custer, mother of the late Gen. Seorge A. Custer, is lying at the point of death at her nome in Monroe, Mich. She has never recovered from

-A Jefferson County firm were so rated

by a mercantile arency as to damage their standing in usiness circles. They instituted a suit at law, and the tigation has resulted in a verdict of \$5,000 -H. C. Van Schaack, in a lecture before the Chicago Ristorical Society, defended the wife of Bene-dict Arnold from the charge of having persuaded her husband to turn trator, preferred against her by Davis

and Parton, the historians. Mr. Van Schaack holds

-Preparations for the coming census of 881 in London are being actively pushed. It is anticipated that the returns will reveal a striking increase in the population of the metropolis, which cannot now be far short of 4,000,000. The census will be taken sim-ultaneously in every district of the United Kingdom on

the same day -A St. Louis young man promised his sweetheart a scalskin sacque as a Christmas present, but had no money to buy it. In that dilemma he slipped into a dark alley, fastened a gag in his own mouth, blackened his owneye, and told those who found him that he had been knocked down by robbers, who took away the sacque. But he confessed under cross-examination.

-The famine in Russia, it is predicted, will assume proportions altogether beyond previous estimates, and no steps are taken to meet it. The Russian peasant cannot afford at the best of times to eat wheat, and this grain has been sold long ahead to the Jews and other middlemen. What is needed is an immediate nportation of cheaper grain, if such can be obtained.

-Among the many anecdotes coming out of that old goose, William IV., is one that he related at table of how he was importuned by an old brother messmate of the navy to do something for him. His Malesty added with a chuckle: "I got rid of him at last. I mad him a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order." "And served him right, too." observed a courtier, more zealous than discreet.

-German papers announce the discovery by Prof. Stier, Gymnasial Director at Zerbst, in the Duchy of Anhalt of an important MS containing a careful and exhaustive description of Wasco de Gama's second voy-age to India in 1502-3, of which hitherto very little was known. It is written by a companion who loined Vasco de Gama on his journey, not in Spanish, as might be ex-pected, but in Dutch. -A scheme is under consideration for a

canal across the Malayan Peninsula, by which it is believed that English mails may be delivered in Hong Kong in twenty-nine days and a half, a saving of pearly seven days by the present route. The line would be from Bombay to Madras by rail, thence across the Bay of Bengal, and by the canal over the peninsula into the Gulf of Siam, and thence direct to Hong Kong, -Although Brazilian coffee makes up

bout one-half of the quantity produced in the entire world, it seems to be held of so little account in the markets that, to insure a sale, it has to be labelled as Java, Porto Rico, Ceylon, or Mocha produce. In the country there are no fewer than 530,000,000 plants, covering 1,500,000 acres, and yielding a crop of 260,000 tons, of which 50,000 are retained for home -President Goodnow of the First National Bank of Worcester, Mars., desires to board at a hotel, but his wife insists upon staying in their handsome residence.

n order to make her move, the supply of city water and gas has been shut off, the furnace doors removed to p vent the heating of the house, and two men quartered on the premises to see that she has no use of any article except those in the two apartments occupied by her. -Two women lawyers will take part as ounsel in the trial of George A. Wheeler, who choked

Foltz has been engaged to assist the Prosecuting Attorney, and Mrs. Laura Deforce Gordon to assist the defence. The two women were once close friends, sleeping in the same bed, but lately a coldness sprang up between them. In the recent political campaign they were rivals on the -Sarah Bernhardt, on the eve of her departure from France, had an interview with the editor of the Paris Economic. Therein the actreas said: "I shall keep a dury, in which I shall write my impressions of

the day every morning and evening. When I return I shall publish it without changing a word. In this manner, if I do not discover America, I shall discover myself at least, and all the world shall know what Sarah Bernday she returns." -The 3-year-olds belonging to Lord Falmouth did as badly in all the great races of the season that one is hardly prepared to find him standing for the fifth or sixth time in the last ten years at the head of the inning owners in England.

main to the eight victories of his 2-year-old filly Bal Gul, who has won more money than any animal of her age ever did before, he occupies this position with a total of £16,061 won in twenty-one races. Of this total Bal Gal has secured more than half -The drink known as "gin sling" was invented by John Collins, a waiter at Limmer's Hotel, Conduit street, London. John was corrupted into sin,

and Collins into clins, and thence slings. The old lines on the libstion ran:

My name is John Collins, head waiter at Limmer's,
Corner or Clouduit street, Hanover square;
My chief occupation is filling of brumners
For all the young gentlemen frequenters there.
Limmer's had a long beyday, and only fickered out

-According to the imperial budget, the